

الشعر الانجليزي
المحاضرة السادسة

She Walks in Beauty-Byron (1788-1824)

*She walks in beauty, like the night
Of cloudless climes and starry skies;
And all that's best of dark and bright
Meet in her aspect and her eyes:
Thus mellowed to that tender light
Which heaven to gaudy day denies.*

*One shade the more, one ray the less,
Had half impaired the nameless grace
Which waves in every raven tress,
Or softly lightens o'er her face;
Where thoughts serenely sweet express
How pure, how dear their dwelling place.*

*And on that cheek, and o'er that brow,
So soft, so calm, yet eloquent,
The smiles that win, the tints that glow,
But tell of days in goodness spent,
A mind at peace with all below,
A heart whose love is innocent!*

1. "She Walks in Beauty" is:

- a. A lyric poem
- b. An epic poem
- c. A and B
- d. All false

2. George Gordon Byron (commonly known as Lord Byron) wrote the poem in:

- a. 1765
- b. 1614
- c. 1814
- d. All false

3. This poem is centering on the extraordinary beauty of:

- a. Nature

- b. Love
- c. A young lady
- d. A child

4. The theme of the poem is the woman's exceptional beauty:

- a. Which is the internal only.
- b. Which is the external only.
- c. Which is both internal and external.
- d. All false

5. The first stanza praises her:

- a. Soul
- b. Physical beauty.
- c. Spiritual beauty.
- d. All false

6. The second and third stanzas praise:

- a. Both her physical and spiritual, or intellectual, beauty.
- b. Only her spiritual beauty.
- c. Only her physical beauty.
- d. All false

7. The poet is describing a woman. He says: her beauty is like the beauty of a clear, starlit night. It is a beauty that combines the most attractive elements of:

- a. Darkness
- b. Brightness.
- c. Both
- d. All false

8. A strange balance is struck between night and day, darkness and brightness, shades and rays, mind and body, etc. All these outline:

- a. The image of this lady
- b. The image of the sky at that night.
- c. The image of perfect beauty
- d. All false

9. In the first line: " She walks in beauty, like the night", there is:

- a. A metaphor
- b. A simile
- c. A contradiction

d. All false

- 10. In line 2(cloudless climes and starry skies), we can see:**
- a. One alliteration
 - b. Triple alliteration
 - c. Double alliteration
 - d. Four alliterations
- 11. In line 3 (dark and bright), we can see:**
- a. Alliteration
 - b. Antithesis
 - c. Metaphor
 - d. All false
- 12. In the word (meet), there is:**
- a. Alliteration
 - b. Antithesis
 - c. Metaphor
 - d. All false
- 13. Romanticism is clear in this poem because:**
- a. The beauty he describes is real.
 - b. The beauty he describes only exists in dreams.
 - c. He describes the beauty of her body.
 - d. All false
- 14. All the end rhymes in this poem are:**
- a. Masculine.
 - b. Feminine
 - c. Both
 - d. All false
- 15. occurs frequently to enhance the appeal of the poem to the ear.**
- a. Rhyme
 - b. Alliteration
 - c. Illustration
 - d. All false
- 16. Comparing the movement of the beautiful woman to the movement of the skies. This is:**
- a. Rhyme
 - b. Alliteration

- c. Metaphor
- d. Simile

17. When heaven is substituted for God or for the upper atmosphere is called:

- a. Metonymy (كناية)
- b. Metaphor
- c. Simile
- d. All false

18. In lines 8-10, comparing grace, a quality, to a perceivable phenomenon is called:

- a. Metonymy (كناية)
- b. Metaphor
- c. Simile
- d. All false

19. Lines 13-16, comparing the woman's cheek and brow to persons who tell of days in goodness spent, is called:

- a. Metaphor
- b. Personification
- c. Both
- d. Neither

20. The rhyme scheme of the first stanza in She Walks in Beauty by Byron is

- a. abbaacc
- b. ababbc
- c. ababab
- d. abbbcc

21. The theme of She Walks in Beauty is the woman's exceptional

- a. power
- b. ugliness
- c. patience
- d. beauty